INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION For Members Only

No. 572 Washington, D. C. October 12, 1935

Administrative Council Meets Next Week

The Administrative Council of the National Canners Association will meet at the Washington office on Tuesday, October 15th, to review the activities of the Association since the meeting of the Board in May and to consider plans for future work.

Leaders Canvassed on N. R. A. Legislative Conference

Major George L. Berry, who was recently appointed Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, on October 8th addressed a letter to labor and industrial leaders inquiring whether they would be willing to engage in round-table discussions along the lines indicated in the letter written shortly after the adjournment of Congress by President Roosevelt to Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee. The President's letter suggested the advisability of assembling information prior to the convening of Congress which would be helpful in determining what legislation may be necessary in view of the invalidation of the codes. In this letter the President said:

"It will be my purpose during the adjournment of Congress to call into conference representatives of management, labor, and consumers in the hope that discussion will create among them a general agreement as to the best means of accelerating industrial recovery and the elimination of unemployment. I am hopeful that such an effort will be successful, especially in view of the definite manifestation of interest by all in the solution of these problems."

The executive order appointing Major Berry specified as one of his duties "to supervise, subject to the direction of the President, conferences of representatives of industry, labor and consumers for consideration of the best means of accelerating industrial recovery, eliminating unemployment, and maintaining business and labor standards."

Agreement Reduces Colombian Duties on U. S. Canned Foods

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Colombia, signed at Washington September 13th and made public October 9th, provides for reductions in Colombian import duties on canned foods ranging from 19 to 70 per cent. The following table shows the old and new duties in Colombian pesos per gross kilo:

	Duty per gross kilo		
	Old rate	New rate	Reduction
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Per cent*
Grains and vegetables, preserved in tins	1.00	0.30	70
Fruits preserved in their own juice, in syrup or in liquor	1.00	.50	50
Meats and fish, preserved in oil, sauce, etc.	.45	.30	33⅓
Milk, condensed, evaporated or in powder	.15	.10	33⅓
Foodstuffs not specified in other parts of tariff:			
Prepared soups for the table	.37	.30	19
Fish eggs, caviar, shellfish, lobsters, etc., preserved	.37	.30	19
Sauces of all kinds	.37	.30	19

The dutiable weight in "gross kilos" includes packing, and the kilo equals 2.2046 pounds. The present exchange value of the Colombian peso is about 58 cents United States currency.

Under the terms of the agreement it must be ratified by the President of Colombia and be approved and confirmed by the President of the United States. It will come into force thirty days after the exchange in Bogota of the instruments of ratification and approval.

Of the five agreements concluded under the Trade Agreement Act, namely those with Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, Haiti, and Sweden, all are in operation except the agreement with Brazil, which awaits ratification by the President of Brazil. Negotiations with twelve other countries are now in progress and it is expected that a number of new agreements will be signed within the near future.

The agreement with Colombia, like those with Brazil, Belgium, Haiti, and Sweden, provides for reciprocal tariff advantages and is based upon the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. Specifically most-favored-nation treatment is provided for in the agreement in respect of all import and export charges and internal taxes imposed on any product of either country imported into the territory of the other, and to such import prohibitions and restrictions as are authorized under the terms of the agreement.

The government of each country agrees, further, not to levy any federal internal tax on any product of the other country which is not levied on the like product grown or produced within its own territory (national treatment).

The agreement prohibits the imposition of any new or increased import tax or charge (with certain exceptions such as marking duties and anti-dumping duties) on the products listed in the schedules.

In order further to safeguard the tariff concessions on the products enumerated in the schedules, both countries agree, with certain recognized reservations, not to impose any import prohibitions or restrictions thereon.

Seven Industries Submit Labor Provisions for Voluntary Trade Agreements

The National Recovery Administration on October 9th announced that it had received from the Federal Trade Commission the labor provisions of voluntary agreements proposed by the following industries: Wholesale tobacco manufacturing industry, asbestos manufacturing industry, asphalt shingle and roofing manufacturing industry, solid braided cord industry, rock and slag wool industry, ladies handbag industry, and fertilizer industry. The Commission stated that the proposals of other industries would follow.

As to the method of handling the labor provisions the National Recovery Administration announced:

Labor provisions will be handled by the Division of Business Cooperation, which has been organized for this purpose The thirteen industry divisions which existed prior to the Schechter decision have been reduced to five sections. Each draft of proposed labor provisions will be placed in direct charge of a deputy director who will thereafter be responsible for subsequent action on the proposal.

The deputy director will request comments and advice, supported by facts, from industrial, labor and consumer groups. He will secure for his guidance a comparison of the proposed provisions with those in any approved code of fair competition under which the industry may have operated, investigate the degree of compliance with similar proposals as evidenced from NRA experience, determine the extent to which modifications were found necessary, and estimate the effect of the proposed agreement upon employment. Legal, statistical and compliance records are available to the deputy.

When it appears to the deputy director that the labor provisions are such as to meet the policies of the National Industrial Recovery Act, he will, after conferring with the proponents and the Federal Trade Commission, set a date for hearing. Thereafter, the deputy director will make his recommendation for approval to the Administrator, and when approved the agreement will be forwarded through official channels to the President for his final action.

Leighton H. Peebles, in charge of the Division of Business Cooperation, stated: "Every effort will be made to cooperate with industrial and labor groups to minimize expense and obtain expeditious handling of the problem in hand. To effect this purpose, a simplified procedure has been developed."

Government Reports on Canning Crops Prospects

Following are reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on various canning crops based upon conditions as of October 1st:

Green Lima Beans

Based on reported condition and probable yield per acre on October 1st, the prospective production of green lima beans for manufacture in 1935 is indicated at 16,630 tons, compared with 17,450 produced in 1934 and with an average of 11,870 tons for the 5-year period preceding 1934. The indicated yields per acre in 1935 are above the average yields of the 5-year period (1929-1933) in all important producing States but are below the 1934 yields in those States.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production Actual 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New Jersey	1,800	4,500	1,240	2,810
Delaware	7,300	7,300	5,000	3,830
Maryland	3,200	3,600	2,160	1,980
Virginia	5,500	5,300	4,680	3,980
Michigan	2,900	2,940	1,940	1,470
Other States a	3,850	5,330	2,430	2,560
Total	24,550	28,970	17,450	16,630

a "Other States include Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Beets

Based on reported condition and probable yield per acre on October 1st, prospective production of beets for canning in 1935 is indicated at 51,890 tons. This compares with a total production for 1934 of 40,200 tons and an average production for the 5 years preceding 1934 of 33,700 tons. Yield prospects in Indiana and Michigan show slight improvement over earlier indications but are practically unchanged in other important producing States.

State	Acreage 1934	Acreage 1935	Production Actual 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	2,700	2,580	14,000	15,500
New Jersey	300	500	3,000	4,000
Indiana	210	360	700	1,620
Michigan	550	660	2,800	4,300
Wisconsin	1,880	2,480	13,500	17,400
Oregon	400	650	1,600	2,300
Other States a	800	1,250	4,600	6,770
Total	6,840	8,480	40,200	51,890

a "Other States" include Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Cabbage for Kraut

According to the October 1st reports on condition and probable yield per acre, prospective production of cabbage for kraut declined less than 2 per cent from the forecast of September 15th. The October 1st condition of the crop indicates a total production of 156,600 tons for 1935 compared with 215,700 tons in 1934 and with a 5-year average (1929-1933) of 154,100 tons. The improved yield prospects in New York have been more than offset by slight declines in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The total of 156,600 tons includes tonnage of kraut cabbage expected from both the contract and open-market acreages. Allowances are made for open-market acreage and tonnage according to past relationship between contract and open-market tonnages and in line with packers' previous reports on the percentage of total kraut cabbage requirements which they expected to obtain from open-market purchases in 1935.

State	Acreage 1934	Acreage 1935	Production Actual 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	8,000	6,000	88,000	60,000
Ohio	2,580	1,580	23,500	14,200
Indiana	2,600	1,900	14,800	11,400
Illinois	860	840	4,000	5,000
Michigan	1,280	1,120	11,000	9,500
Wisconsin	6,600	4,600	50,800	33,600
Minnesota	350	370	2,500	3,000
Colorado	420	270	2,700	3,000
Washington	550	630	5,200	5,000
Other States *a*	1,870	1,580	12,600	11,990
Total	25,710	18,890	215,700	156,690

a "Other States" include Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

Tomatoes

Prospective production of tomatoes for manufacture has improved since September 15th, with yields in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia exceeding earlier expectations. A total production of 1,768,740 tons is indicated by the October 1st condition of the crop, compared with 1,405,600 tons produced in 1934 and with the average production for the 5-year period (1929-1933) 1,309,800 tons.

State	Acreage 1934	Acreage 1935	Production Actual 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	15,900	18,500	119,200	148,000
New Jersey	30,700	31,800	122,800	146,300
Pennsylvania	8,300	10,900	36,500	49,000
Ohio	12,300	17,000	82,400	100,300
Indiana	83,000	105,600	315,400	327,400
Illinois	10,100	14,800	11,100	44,400
Michigan	3,150	4,000	17,300	19,200
Iowa	4,300	8,200	7,700	17,200
Missouri	2,400	27,600	2,400	33,100
Delaware	17,000	19,100	45,900	57,300
Maryland	61,200	67,700	202,000	230,200
Virginia	18,900	23,900	43,500	71,700
Kentucky	5,200	7,880	9,400	17,300
Tennessee	9,000	10,100	16,200	23,200
Arkansas	2,600	27,300	2,600	35,500
Colorado	2,750	3,600	12,100	18,700
Utah	5,300	6,700	26,000	35,500
California	55,330	62,940	282,200	314,700
Other States *a*	15,830	20,590	50,900	79,740
Total	363,260	488,210	1,405,600	1,768,740

a "Other States" include Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Pimientos

The October 1st reports on the condition of pimientos for canning or manufacture in California and Georgia indicates a probable production of 17,790 tons, compared with 15,770 tons in 1934, and an average for the previous 5-year period (1929-1933) of 13,370 tons. Prospective production is slightly lower than was indicated by conditions on September 15th.

State	Acreage		Production	
			Actual	Indicated
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
California	1,040	1,370	3,020	4,110
Georgia	8,500	11,400	12,750	13,680
Total	9,540	12,770	15,770	17,790

Canned Salmon Stocks

The Association of Pacific Fisheries has been collecting statistics of stocks of canned salmon since 1927. During this eight-year period the secretary of that association has built up this statistical service to the point where he has been receiving approximately 100 per cent cooperation from the packers for a number of years.

This long experience in the collection and dissmination of reliable stocks statistics has demonstrated the value to the packer of giving the figures general publicity. The trade has therefore come to accept these reports as the one and only reliable source of information concerning the current stocks of canned salmon. They are reproduced here for the interest of our membership.

Grades or varieties	Stocks on Sept. 30, 1935				Total stocks
	Talls	Flats	Halves	Total	Sept. 30, 1934
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Chinooks or Kings:					
Fancy red	1,937	9,099	50,745	61,781	66,318
Standard	4,023	14,957	26,219	45,199	26,143
Pale	1,787	1,934	3,533	7,254	17,707
White	6,425	520	722	7,676	2,936
Puget Sound Sockeyes	13,963	9,513	80,027	103,503	151,313
Alaska Reds	421,836	7,502	29,320	458,658	1,687,333
Cohoes, Silvers, Medium Reds	65,737	23,183	34,025	122,945	152,616
Pinks	2,315,115	5,228	53,231	2,373,574	1,725,567
Chums	377,099	...	5,992	383,091	99,860
Bluebacks	...	...	3,538	3,538	2,049
Steelheads	75	2,202	3,814	6,091	3,598
Total	3,207,997	74,147	291,166	3,573,310	3,935,440

The figures given for September 30, 1935, are based on reports from 72 companies producing approximately 98 per cent of the 1935 pack. The figures for one year ago were based on returns from 69 companies producing approximately 94 per cent of the 1934 pack.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending Oct. 5		Week ending Sept. 28	Total for season through Oct. 5	
	1934	1935	1935	1934	1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	44	17	5	12,502	9,505
Tomatoes	524	392	455	22,855	20,981
Green peas	124	123	117	6,205	6,785
Spinach	17	10	10	7,772	5,524
All other vegetables:					
Domestic, competing directly	3,671	3,218	2,222	128,622	113,521
Imports, competing indirectly	22	23	17	151	124
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	1,662	1,622	1,359	130,342	151,142
Imports	35	38	73	457	420
Others, domestic	3,856	4,155	4,162	64,015	54,692

Hearing on Proposed Celery Agreement

A public hearing has been scheduled for October 23rd at Lakeland, Florida, to consider a proposed marketing agreement and order for the Florida celery industry. The proposed marketing agreement would replace the present agreement in effect since April 28, 1934, which expires on December 1, 1935. In accordance with the recent amendments to the Agricultural Act, the proposed order would replace an amended license, supporting the agreement, which became effective on February 19, 1935.

Loans by Production Credit Associations

A detailed account of the set-up and operation of the production credit associations, which make short-term credit available to farmers for production purposes, is given in Circular No. 3, revised August, 1935, recently issued by the Farm Credit Administration. The security necessary to negotiate such loans, the usual term of them, interest rates, costs and persons eligible are described in this publication, together with information on procedure to be followed by the farmer in making application for such help.

California Date Agreement and License Are Terminated

An order terminating the marketing agreement and license for California date shippers, effective October 8, and designating the members of the control committee as trustees to liquidate the affairs of that committee, was signed October 9th by the Secretary of Agriculture. This marketing agreement and license became effective in June, 1934, and subject to certain minor amendments have been in continuous operation up to the date of termination. Termination has been re-

quested by certain groups of growers, and concurred by the date control committee.

A provision for the fixing of minimum prices for various grades of dates was the principal method of control contained in the agreement; and, since the recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act do not provide for such minimum prices in agreements and orders, operation of this agreement can not at present be effectively administered.

Variety Store Sales in September

Daily average sales of variety stores for September, 1935, were about 3 per cent higher in dollar volume than for September, 1934, and about 7 per cent higher than for the same month of 1933, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total sales for the first nine months of the year were approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1934.

Temperatures Week Ending October 8th

NEW ENGLAND: Several days of freezing temperature.

NEW YORK: Heavy killing frosts in most sections with considerable damage to tomatoes.

MARYLAND-DELAWARE: Damaging frosts in western section on fifth and seventh and in a few sections in the north-central on the fifth.

VIRGINIA: Temperatures considerably below normal with moderate frosts in the central and killing frosts in the western part of the state.

OHIO: Frequent frosts with damage mostly to late vegetables and late sweet corn.

INDIANA: Heavy frosts and freezing temperatures damaged late sweet corn and tomatoes.

ILLINOIS: Killing frosts on the fourth and sixth with freezing temperatures and considerable damage to late corn.

WISCONSIN: Abnormally cold with hard freezes.

MINNESOTA: Record-breaking low temperatures on Friday.

IOWA: Abnormally low temperatures, with killing frosts and severe freezes.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Administrative council meets next week	4673	Canned salmon stocks	4678
Leaders canvassed on N.R.A. legislation conference	4673	Fruit and vegetable market competition	4679
Agreement reduces Colombian duties on U. S. canned foods	4673	Hearing on proposed celery agreement	4679
Seven industries submit labor provisions for voluntary trade agreements	4675	Loans by production credit associations	4679
Government reports on canning crops prospects	4675	California date agreement and license are terminated	4679
		Variety store sales in September	4680
		Temperatures week ending Oct. 8th	4680